paid for as 73,460 yards at 80 cents a yard, or four times one of the causes of the wall falling down! A. Yee, Str.

COSTLY " ERRORS OF JUDGMENT." Mr. Denison's bid for rock excavation, in the contra now under consideration (predicated upon an estimate of only 600 yards, was \$3 a cubic yard. Ex-State Engineer Taylor, and the present State Engineer, Sweet, and also Mr. Creeker, testify that \$1 50 per cu-bic yard would be a liberal price for such work, or just enc-half of what was paid the con-Mr. Crocker designates the extraordinary in crease in rock excavation as an error of judgment on the part of the Engineering Department-a pretty expensive error to the State, as will appear by his own testimony.

Q. As Division Engineer it was your duty, as I understand it, to make the maps and surveys necessary for the letting of work for extraordinary repairs? A. Yes, Sir; but I could not do it myself in person.

Q. But you were the responsible officer to whom the state looked that such things should be done! A. I sup-

Q. You only took a tracing of the map of the enlarged

canal and the quantities that were obtained at the time the original survey was made? A. That is it.

Q. It now appears that through a mistake or through lack of judgment, or otherwise, on the part of the Eurineering Corps, a mistake occurred in the original eximate, showing the rock at 600 pards, instead of, as shown by the final estimate, nearly 40,000 yards, and

I put it down at.

Q. Now, this error of judgment, or mistake, or inexperience, on the part of the Engineering Corps has cost the State how much as regards rock excavation—give first the total sun I. A. \$118,409 70 paid.

Q. What would the amount of rock excavation, as shown by the final estimate, cost multiplied by \$1.50? A. \$50,204 85.

Q. That deducted from the amount credited the con-ractor, teaves \$59,204 S5 as the cost to the State brough the error of judgment of the Engineering De-artment on that particular item! A. Yes, Str; that

of judgment" is observable in the items of slepe wall and earthexeavation, and that it also accrues to the advanage of the centractor. Mr. Denison obtained this contract by hidding a very low price for the earth excessaon and slope walt, both major quantities which could be constructed without loss to himself, and an exceedingly high price for the rock excavation, a minor quantity. We have seen that the estimate of slope wall was 2,000 cube yards, and yet none whatever was built, its place being supplied by vertical wall; and that the ing as 40,000 yards, and for which only eight cents pe

But are these large differences in quantities "err on the part of engineers? We believe not. On the coatrary we consider them deliberate frauds upon the State ginal survey, returned the quantity of rock exent Mr. Crocker reduced it to one-halt, or 600 yards when making up the quantity sheet; that prior to the letting, and at the time the survey was made, test pits were dug by the ently upon the grounds; and finally that the upped our above the surface, and was apparent to the st casual observer. Mr. Bullard, a gentleman of su stance and intelligence, owner of a large paper will in Schuylerville, and also of the farm through which this

lows relative to the rock:

Q. At the time the survey was made for the calargement and change of the of the Champlain. Canal at Bollard's Bend itrouch your farm, was it a well-known fact that it was rock formation, and that rock cropped out at the surface in one place, and came within a few inches of two or three test of the surface for the entire the next syour farm A. Yes, Sir; it was well known; the engineers who made the surveys did make itsel-like acrossing to the Bullard's Bend, when they made the survey, and and ascertain that rock existed, to my knowledge.

Q. Wes that the survey that was made previous to the fine they commercial work on the job! A. Yes, Sir; it was previous to letting, of the work.

Q. De you know when the contract was let for that

this evidence appears to be conclusive; in our onine

there could have been no doubt of its actual existence. A WREICHED PIECE OF CONTRACT WORK.

w turn to another aspect of this contract. It tion received by Denison from the State, the work would a to May last, before the opening of navigation, does better quality were inferior in size, at the canal. Judging from these and other places that were taken down and examined, the wall was built with to the prism, and with a mass of small pregiar-shaped siones thrown in behind and next to th bank by which they were supported. In speaking of this wall, Mr. Bullard testifies:

Q. State what the character of the vertical wall is that

pot in.

Q. The same Spring it was constructed? A. The first Spring after the construction 30 or 40 feet fell down on the letting in of the waters.

Q. State if you observed the character of the stone with wall of that wall one constructed? A. Yes, Sir Q. Give the sizes of the stones as near as you can now recollect. A. They varied in size very auch; very small some of them; the backing of the wall was made up protably of the state rock executated from the bottom of the canal.

taily of the slate rock excavated from the bettom of the canal.

Q. Was that slate rock equal to good, sound quarry stone? A. No. Sir; it would dissolve rapidly by frest and action of the water.

Q. Will is disintegrate by expective to the atmosphere? A. Yes. Sir; throws about the ground it will all dissolve. Q. Will it dissolve with greater rapidly where it is exposed to the action of frest and vater? A. I do not know. Sir; I should think it would not in frestant; would on the sortace; it dissolves very onick; sometimes it will none Winter.

Q. About what proportion of the vertical walls that were constructed there were made up from that alate took; a. I did not examine it closely enough.

Q. Was there a considerable proportion: A. I should think one-quarter or one-sight.

Q. From a sixth to a quarter? A. Yes. Sir.

Q. How, is the other portion of stone; were they laid carefully with the headers so as to give the wall a good bond? A. It was not carefully hid.

Q. Was it irregularly hid in the back? A. Yes. Sir.

Q. How has the was irregularly liad by sione thrown in and built without a face? A. No. Sir; these state stones were placed at the same time.

Q. Was it laid on as to make one solid wall, or was there.

Q. The without a face f. A. No. Su; these constant built without a face f. A. No. Su; these constants were placed at the same time, were placed at the same time.

Was it laid on us to make one solid wall, or was there
uply a face built? A. The wall was all built together
Was there equal to one-quarter laid with healers Q Anything like that proportion of headers ! A. No. Q. Was this substantially the condition of the wall-a

face to the canal—and the remainder of the wall—as with irregular shaped stones? A. Yes, Sir. Q. And of very different sizes? A. Very different sizes. Q. How small was any of the stone, about how small? A. Considerable quantity of them were from two to four or six melos thics, averaging in size from six to five tuches some re.

Alanson Chase, foreman to the Superintendent of that division of the canal, also testifies to the character of the

Are you familiar with the Bullard's Bend work! les, Str. Have you examined to know whether there is any rel lining behind the vertical walls? A. I have to

where you did examine did you find any lining ! A.

Q Where you did examine find you find any liming t A. I did not.
Q Did you examine and notice when you were replacing this wall on occasions when it fell down, as to the character of the stone of which the vertical wall was constructed i A. Yes, Sir.
Q Was it a frequent occurrence for portions of the vertical wall at Bullard's Bend to fall down! A. It was.
Q Have you frequently and at different points in that wall replaced it? A. I have.
Q Do you know the specifications that are required for vertical wall stone? A. I do not.
Q. Assuming that the specifications for that contract from which I read to you required that the stone should be at least six inches in intexness, three feet area of bed, and one-fourth of them headers running through the wall, was the wall of such stone as I have indicated to you!

dications from the Builard Bend contract read to

[Specifications from the Builard Bend contract read to witness.]

Q. Were the stones that you found in that wall such stones as are called for by the requirements of the contract for the construction of work at Bullard's Bend i A. They were not.

Q. Were they inferior in size i A. Yes. Sir.

Q. Did you find is many cuses that the wall was without headers to a great extent i A. They were very few.

Q. Did you observe that the back of the wall was built up of stones without regularity in their disposition i A. Some places that I held up I found in that shape.

Q. Some places where you had occasion to relay it !

Q. Some places where you had occasion to relay it 1
A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Did you find in many cases that the wall was laid with a face to the prism of the canal, and that it was not built up uniformly, but with a loose backing of stone?
A. I have seen some like that.
Q. Not built up in courses, but the front layer presenting a fair appearance to the eye while the interior of the wall and the backing all poor quality of stone and small size? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. What was the occasion of the wall falling, in your judgment? A. Because it was not hair built.
Q. Did you also ascribe it to the fact that it was without lining? A. The wall was not fairly enough, and in the spring of the year when the frost would come out it would throw it into the canal.
Q. What was the thickness of the wall? A. About two loot.

Q. Irregularly disposed? A. Some of it. Q. Don't you believe that the absence of bonding was

SIXTY PER CENT OF OVER-PAYMENTS.

But there is yet another phase of this contract that needs careful and carnest consideration. It has been already stated that, for a time, all the books of the Engineering Department connected with this work were nissing from the Division Engineer's office. It was also discovered that Mr. Thorn, the assistant engineer in charge during its presecution, could not be found. Being unable, therefore, to obtain the necessary data of our investigation, and believing that fraud in the inception would be followed by fraud in its prosecution, we caused a careful survey to be made by Mr. E. Sweet, jr. (the engineer of the Commission), and his assistants to test the ecuracy of the quantities that had been credited to Denison in his final account with the State. From careful computations they give the following result:

Total earth.excavation 117, 132 cubic rards.
Total rock excavation 12,990 cubic yards.
Total vertical wait 3,753 cubic yards. Our examination also disclosed the absence of gravel

lining, and that no embankment was made from excavation necessarily hauled more than 200 feet parallel with the canal. The embankment therefore was not chargeable under the contract.

In estimating the quantity of rock excavation, it was

assumed that the surface of the rock excavated in the canal was in the plane of the rock found without the prism on either side between each set of cross-sections. in this assumption, we are confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Bullard as follows:

Q. Was this took, as you observed it, higher in the center of the new prism than at the sides; was there a ridge dong the center; how did it lie at the center of the rism! A Just as high at the center as at the sides; it could not average any higher in the center than at the ides.

sides.

Q. And you are positive that you remember the lay of the rock in the new prism ! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And that there was no ridge along the center of the prism! A. There was not.

Being very desirous, however, to confirm the accuracy of our own survey and estimates, we requested State Engineer Selvanus A. Sweet to carefully inspect the line of this work, and make such tests as he deemed necessary to satisfy himself of the correctness of the results as stated above. We are under many obligations to him for or wishes. The result of his examination is given in his

Hon. John Bigelow, Chairman Canal Investigating

have been arrived at with reasonable as carry, work was let.

I also examined the vertical wall so far as I could, and I fine it of a very poor quality—not up to the specification in any particular, and it inits far short of the dimensions onlied for in the final account.

There is no reacon why vertical wall should have been substituted in place of abope wall upon this work. The contractor of the rock is such that, for permanency, it did not require facing with walls at points where the rock came to the water surface and above. Respectfully jours,

State Producer and Surveyor. State Engineer and Surveyor.

From the preceding statement of facts we derive the following summary of amounts overpaid on this contract to Denison, either through the medium of exagger-

4,197 - 100 cibic yards buding at 5 cents. 3,704 m to cubic a rels emisunkment, at 10 cents.

Making \$87,000 33

From which deduct 18,157 0, onlde yards of earth excuration, 11 excuss of the amount tail for in final account, at 6 costs a yard 1,452 77

Cots) amount of over payments predicated on tales 885,547 67

In this statement it will be observed that no reduction is made for inferior or used as work; if shaply shows the amount that has been joid to the contractor for work that we have no reason to believe was ever done, and ma-terials that we have no reason to believe were ever furcomparatively worthless and should never have been accepted. They will always be a source of expense and

lent estimates? Why should a contract, covering a citory only half a mile in length through an open field and free from all difficult engineering problems, be le for the comparatively small sum of \$9,290 50, and finally cost the extravagantly large sum of \$146,3161 Why should an estimated amount of rock excavation of 600 enble yards, at an estimated expense to the State of \$000, be swelled to 59,409,90 cubile yards, and paid or at an outlay of \$118,409 70, a sum more than double its value, assuming that it ail had been removed? Why should this contractor, Derison, reserve from the officers of the State \$85,547 62 on this \$5,290 50 contract, for

work that we believe was never done; and why were his imperfect walls accepted and his final account settled t The answer is sleeply that every State official in any ray connected with the work was empably indifferent to

us duty or faithless to his trust. WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

The statule never intended that the Canal Board should be as ignorant as it appears to have been (and as it seemed satisfied to be), in regard to the extraord many repairs for which they voted away lumense sums of money annually. We are of opinion that it was the intent of the law, that the members of that Board should be educated through the medium of surveys, maps, plans, and esti-mates carefully made, into a full knowledge of the charseters, the cost, and the utility of every work, adopted by them and ordered to be let.

Further-that it was an imperative duty on their part o study and understand the laws under which they assumed to act. In this respect there seems to have been a strange oversight. It never was intended that costly vertical wall should have been built upon this section of the canal, which extended through an open farming country, far removed from the marts of com-merce or the localities of business. Here are the words of the act:

of the act:

Size. 2. The whole of the tax " " shall be applied as follows: The sum of \$425,000, the proceeds of said tax, shall be applied and expended for and toward the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, in such memor as to give throughout the entire length of such canal a uniform depth of 7 feet of water, and width of 44 feet on the bottom, and 55 feet at water surface, except as in the opinion of the Canal Reard may be required for business jurposes, when, in that case, the waits may be made vertical, but retaining the same depth of water and width at the surface, and no part of said appropriation shall be applied on or for any other object or purpose unit the above enlargement shall be made and completed. (Chap. 788, Laws 1870.)

Contrast with the restrictions of this statute the pro-

Contrast with the restrictions of this statute the pr ceedings of the Canal Board on the 13th November, 1872;

Mr. Taylor presented a communication from W. B. Cooper, Division Engineer, recommending that an alteration be made in the manner of constructing the enlargement of Champlain Canal by substituting vertical walls for alope walls between Nos. 2,360 and 2,325 (survey first division), and offered the fellowing:

Resolved, That the alteration in the manner of constructing the enlargement of the Champlain Canal between stations Nos. 2,300 and 2,325 (survey of first division), this day recommended by W. B. Cooper, Division Engineer, be adopted, the expense of the same not to exceed \$7,225.

On calling the Year and New Cooper. peedings of the Canal Board on the 13th November, 1872:

On cailing the Yeas and Nays, the resolution wa adopted. The result of this proceeding on the part of the Canal Board was to relieve the contractor from his obligation to construct \$2,000 cubic yards of slope wall at a cost to the State of only \$1,000, and replace it by a structure such as we have described, at an expense of \$17,188 86. What Mr. Cooper's reasons were which induced the Board into this strange deviation from the provisions of the statute, we cannot tell; they have not been recorded in the minutes of the Board.

The Canal Commissioners seem also to have been equally indifferent to their obligations. After letting the contract to Denison, they do not appear to have given it a thought, except to issue to him their warrants from menth to month, predicated upon the estimate of the engineer, whereby he was enabled to obtain the money from the State Treasury. They seem to have overlooked th fact that they are specially charged "to examine fre quently and carefully into the state of the canals and works committed to their charge," and "to superintend and cause to be made such extraordinary repairs or improvements as may be ordered."

If such "frequent and careful examinations" and

superintendence" had taken place, how very soon the fraud of the engineers would have been die timely correction made.

THE STATE ENGINEER'S SINGULAR NEGLECT OF DUTY. We do not believe that it was ever intended that the responsibility of the State Engineer should cease when he had signed the plans and estimates submitted by him to the Canal Board. In our opinion, a direct responsibility rested upon him throughout the prosecution of the work, and until he had examined and passed upon the final account. Mr. ex State Engineer Taylor's testimony upon this point is so much at variance with our views that we

hecount. Mr. ex-State Engineer Taylor's testimony upon this point is so much at variance with our views that we deem it best to include it in this report:

Q. I find by reference to the Auditor's Department that this contract was let to Denison for 89,290-50—that the final estimate shows that the State paid State,316-01 to Denison for performing the work; now, the first payment was made Feb. 1, 1872, and the last payment on Nov. 1, 1873. Were you not State Engineer during the whole of this term! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Now, how can you account for it that a contract which was let for \$9,250-50 should cost the State \$146.316-01, and you not know anything about it! A. I have aiready given that in my testimony.

Q. I ask you to repeat it again! A. I knew nothing of the increased quantities in this work until about the 1st of January, 1873; that is, of these quantities in the work varying from the quantities let.

Q. Did you never see any of the monthly estimates up to the 1st of January, 1873; that is, I may or may not have seen them; they were in my office, reported monthly.

Q. You have stated, as I understand it, that you were upon the work early in the year 1872! Yes, Sir.

Q. From what you saw then, were you not led to believe that the quantity of rock necessary to be excavated was mach larger than that exhibited at the letting 1 A. I never knew anything about the quantity exhibited; never had seen the quantity sheet, and knew nothing about it.

Q. Never had made an inquiry! A. It was not neces-

Q. Would the same lack of knowledge which you state

es, Sir. Q. Give the reason in detail. A. Because the construc

Yes, Sir.

Q. Give the reason in detail. A. Because the construction of these contracts was under the immediate charge of the Division and Resident Engineers.

Q. Won't you be kind enough to show us any law or regulation of the Dapartment, that places the construction of the work under the supervision of the Division Engineer? A. I don't know that there is any law.

Q. When you was State Engineer was the organization of the engineering department such that it was possible for a contract which was let for \$10,000 to cost the State \$145,000 without any responsibility resting upon you as State Engineer. A. Yes, ar; I should like to qualify it in this way; that, as I understood it, the State Engineer has no charge of the work during its construction; that branch of the business is entirely in the hands of the Resident Engineer, and, as a general thing, the state Engineer wouldn't know of any increase in the cost of the work and the area of the work.

Q. Then apon whom would you fix the responsibility of such an instance as I have suggested? A. I should it it in the law on the Engineer as I have suggested?

is approved the work his responsibility to it ends A. Until the coming in of the final account—nis

he facts. Think then you were perfectly justified

It is only justice to Mr. Taylor to state that this tract was let to July, 1871, and he did not assume office till the 1st of January, 1872. Nearly all the work under it, however, was prosecuted during his administra

ons till after the close of navigation in Documber 1871. He testifies that he disciplined Mr. Babcock in the Winter of 1872 3, by dismissing him from the service of the state for his connection with the ori vey, but he failed to bring the Caust Board's attention to it, as required by the following section of the law (sec Whenever the State Engineer and Surveyor, of the Canal Commissioners, shall succeed any

Whenever the State rangineer and surveyer, in cross-of the Canal Commissioners, shall suspect any fraud or independent on the part of any engineer or assistant for relation to the public works, it aims be his day to report the same to the Canal Board, who may employ so many and such agents and engineers as they may deem proper to aim them in the investigation of the motter, and draw on the Trenstreet (on various) of the Auditory for their componentation and the expresses of the investiga-

in the exhibit six of would have been brought to the no-tice of the Canal Board before the final settlement with Of Mr. Crocker's action, relative to this contract,

can form no other opinion than that he knowingly and witifully falsified his estimates, thereby entailing great less apon the state to the corresponding profit of the John Bicklow.

DANIEL MAGONE, IT. JOHN D. VAN BUHEN, Jr.

Albany, Oct. 6, 1875. THE "REMARKABLE MAN" NOT IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: The flattering paragraph in your impression of to-day induces me, as "probably one of the most remarkable men now living," to state that the telegram forwarded by me to Lemien on Sept. 22 made no allusion whatever to any nomination for President of the United states. The press ropy of the message is open to your own or anybody's inspection. I am, dear Sir, yours

WALLES V. Acting Agent Renter's Telegram Company, New-York, Oct. 8, 1875. (The following is the dispatch printed in The Landon Standard of Sept. 21:)

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 23.—The Democratic Convention of Mas achievits and the Liberal Republican Convention of New York have adopted platforms in favor of the resumption of specie payments. The latter party also approve of Gen. Titlen's reform policy. They have, however, made no nomination for the Presidency.

AUTHORSHIP OF A CONCERT-ROOM BALLAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: In your notice of the Antoinette Sterling Concert, given last night at Steinway Hall, you spoke of the ballad, "When the Tide Comes In," as being of English origin. I wrote it originally for Harrison Milland of New York. Barnby of England reset it for Miss Ster ling. The authorship of the ballad has been before disputed. Will you please correct the mistake? Respect fully, Brooklyn, Oct. 7, 1875.

REVENUE SEIZURES IN BROOKLYN. Two illicit stills and some contraband material, estimated to be worth about \$15,000, were seized

in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn on Saturday, by George N. Bidwell, Acting Supervisor of Internal Revenue, with Special Revenue Agent MeLeer and a posse of deputies, supported by a squad of officers from the Eleventh Po lice Precint. The first seizure was at Van Brunt and Tremont-sis., where a still of 500 gallons capacity was found, with 300 gallons of rum and 5,000 gallons of me lasses mash, valued in all at about \$10,000. The second hasses mash, valued in all at about \$10,000. The second seizme was made only a few blocks distant, on Colambia-st., between Church and Hantington-sts., and consisted of a still of 250 gallons capacity, with about 3,000 gallons of mash, worth in all about \$5,000. At both places the mash was hot, and both stills had evidently been abandoned only a few minutes; but as no persons were found in charge at either place, no arrests were made. The officers were hooted by a crowd of about 500 persons while they were making the scirares, and were pelted with stones and other missiles while they were leaving the neighborhood, but none of them were injured. The Government authorities are seeking to discover and arrest the alleged owners of the stills.

THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL. The Morning Star Sunday-school celebrated

its seventh anniversary yesterday afternoon in the Mission Rooms at No. 165 West Twenty-sixth-st. Dr. R. P. Perry, the Superintendent, presided, and the rooms were filled with the scholars and their friends. Anniversary hymns, written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby, were hymns, written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby, were song by the school. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, the Rev. J. M. McCambell, and the Rev. J. M. Puliman, on "The livitations of Christ," the "Bible," and "Mission Work," respectively. The Secretary, in his report, stated that the present mission rooms were dedicated Dec. 13, 1874. The school was composed of 31 officers and teachers, and 350 scholars, with an average attendance of 200. The lots on which the building was erected cost \$24,000, and the building was valued at \$20,000. There was a mortgage on the property of 000. There was a mortgage on the property of 500, and a floating debt of \$8,500, making a total steelness of \$25,000. After the reading of the re-George S. Weeks sang "The Ninety and Nine," lid the Fort," and "Jesus Saves Me Now."

A reporter being called to account for the statement that a certain meeting "was a large and respectable one," when only one other person beside himself was present, induced that his report was literally true; for, said he, "I was large and two other man was respectable." TO-MORROW'S ELECTIONS.

During the present month elections will be

held in seven States and one Territory, as follows: California, Colorado Territory, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, and West Virginia. By far the most important of all these elections is the one which will take place in Ohio to-morrow. In that State all other issues have been evershadowed by the financial question, and little has been said upon any other topic in the speeches made during the remarkable campaign just drawing to a close. The public has been made familiar with the attitude of the two parties upon the question of honest money, and will look with unusual interest for the result of the election. The Democratic platform openly demands inflation, calls for the retiring of the National bank notes and the substitution of legal tenders in their place, favors the payment of customs in legal tenders, and demands the abolition of the National bank system and the establishment of a system of free banks of discount and deposit. The Re-publican platferm demands that "the policy of finance should be steadily pursued, which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dellar."

Besides the election of State officers and a Legislature two proposed amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon. The first is in the form of an additional section to Article IV., and provides for the appointment of a commission of five persons, to continue for three years from and after Feb. 1, 1876, to dispose of such part of the business of the Supreme Court as shall be tran ferred to it. The amendment also provides that a similar commission, to hold office for two years only, may be ereated every ten years by a two-thirds vote of the Legis lature. The business of the Supreme Court is now four or five years in arrears, and is constantly gaining on the Judges. Should the commission leave any business un-disposed of at the end of its term, it will be acted upon by the Court. The other amendment authorizes a specia tax is not paid. Besides the two tickets given below, the following Prohibition nominees are in the field: Governor, Jay Odell; Lieutenaut-Governor, H. A. Thompson

Republican. Dimocratic.
Par Gorernar ... Rutherf ed B. Hayes, William Allen.
Lieut. Governor ... Thomas L. Young.
Supreme Judge. Cox. W. Mellynine, Lamas Q. Asiburn
Auditor ... James Williams, E. M. Greene.
Lieut. Lieut

Assummary of the total votes cast at five election within the past four years is given below :

icans elected the catire State licket, with ex-

er (Fro.), received 2,045 votes; total, 519,755

On the same day as the Ohio election, Iowa will vote for a Governor, Lieutemant-Governor, a Supremo Judge. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 30 State senators, 100 Representatives, a Judge for the Viith Judicial District, and county officers. The new Legisla-ture will choose a United States Senator to ancee of George G. Wright (Rep.), whose term expires in March, 1877. Among the prominent Republican candidates for the sea are ex-Senator James Harlan and Gen. Wm. W. Belknap. Secretary of War. The present Legislature is Republican being principally in the legislative elections. The Den crais have openly favored inflation, as their platform de nds, while the Republicans have stood squarely resumption. The Democrats and Republicans have nom insted full State tiexets, which are given below, and the

Tibeent-Dem

The following table is a summary of the vote of the State during the past two years:

| B-71 | Secretary of State | 107,243 | 79,050 | 182,033 | 28,153 | 1874 | Congr. ss. | 04,815 | 79,512 | 184,073 | 28,153 | 1873 | Secretary of State | 105,122 | 82,594 | 181,086 | 22,555 |

NURBASKA AND WEST VIRGINIA. In Nebrassa, on the same day, three Judges

Legislature to provide that at the general election im-United States Senator the electors may express their preference for a successor. The other provides that the seat of government shall not be removed or relocated without the consent of a majority of the elector; voting at a general election. The present Legislatage—which is Re-Senator to succeed Phineas W. Hitchcock (Rep.), whose terracypires in 1877. The Republican State Convention did not adopt a platform, but the Democrats passed the following resolutions on the currency question as a pa-

following resolutions on the currency question as a part
of their phatform:

2. That we are in favor of a sound currency, coin or its
equivalent, as essential to stability in basiless and a
restantion of prosperity; steps toward speece payments
and to sice placewards.

3. That we deprecate all attempts to commit the Demcategory is seen and a significant or the second of the committee.

tic party to a system of paper mency, but estitutional exercise of Pederal power, ast the common welfare and a wanton v

eardinal article of the Democratic creed.

The Democrats made only one nomination for Sapre Judge, hoping thus to stand a better chance for censentation in the Supreme Court. The two State ticket

are as follows: Judges Supreme tourt.

Judges Supreme tourt.

University Events.

It San Hollings.

It San Tuttle.

It J. W. Gannett.

IV. Seth P. Mobley.

V. William Addir.

West Vindials.

Equations Description.

West Virginia is the fourth State to hold an election on the 12th isst., when members of both House of the Legislature will be chosen. The Legislature of 1875 was Democratic by a majority of 14 in the Senate and 33 in the House. No important questions have arisen during the canvass, which has been a quiet one.

OTHER ELECTIONS THIS MONTH.

In California a State Superintendent of ublic Instruction will be elected on the 20th inst. The nominations for this office were made the parties at the time of the selection of the candidates before the people at the Septem ber election. The nomines of the People's Inde-pendent party, J. W. Gwinn, has withdrawn, leaving only two candidates in the field. These are: Republican, Ezra S. Carr; Democratic, the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald. The Republicon nomince is also the candidate of the Tem-

perance Reform party.

One State and one Territory-Oregon and Coloredo-will hold elections on the 25th inst. In Oregon a member of the XLIVth Congress will be chosen, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George A. La Dow, Democrat. Both the Republican and Independent Conventions adopted resolutions in tavor of hard money. The candidates of the several parties are: Republican Henry Warren; Democratic, Lalavette Lane; Independent, the Rev. George M. Whitney; Temperance, the Rev. George W. Dimick. Colorado will elect delegates to a convention to form a Constitution for a State Govern-ment, preliminary to the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, as provided in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875. The delegates elected will meet in Convention at Denver on Dec. 20, 1875.

The new Constitution adopted in convention the 2d of August will be voted upon by the people of Missouri on the 30th instant. Some of the leading features of the proposed Constitution are summarized

below:

The people are given the right to alter and abotish their Constitution and form of government when they deem it necessary, provided the change is not repugdant to the Constitution of the United States. No Collector of Receiver shall be sligible to any State or municipal office of trust or profit until he has paid over and accounted for all public money for which he may be accountable. State representatives are to be chosen every two years, and half the Senators every two years. The General Assembly is to fix the salaries of its members, not to exceed 85 a day for the first O days of the session, and not more than \$1\$ a day for the remainder of the session. Beginning with \$1877 the Legislature will hereafter meet on the first Wednesday in January of every second year.

An adjournment or receas for more than three days

shall have the effect of an adjournment sinc die. Neither House can adjourn for more than two days at one time without the consent of the other. The General Assembly cashot add to the debt of the State except, first, in removal of existing bonds when they cannot be paid at maturity; second, to the extent of \$250,000 in an indorseen emergency, payable within two years; and, third, in an antorseen emergency, when the Hability exceeds \$250,000 after authorization by two-thirds of the voters of the State. Other stringent provisions are made for the prevention of debt and for fixing the rates of taxation. The power of the Legislature is further curtailed by several important prohibitions, by great enlargement of the veto power, by a remarkable extension of the judicial power, and by provisions which practically reduce to a minimum the amount of business which it can transact. "No bill can be so amended in either House as to change its original purpose;" any two members can require the Yeas and Nays; no bill can be considered for final passage unless the same has been reported upon by a committee and printed for the use of the members. The Legislature is absolutely forbidden to pass local or special acts of 32 specified classes, nor in any case where a general law can be made applicable; "and whother a general law can be made applicable; "and whother a general law can he made applicable; "and whother a general law can he made applicable, and as such shall be judicinity determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject."

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

BRADLAUGH AND PHILLIPS ON THE SITUA TION.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH TAKES ISSUE WITH WEN-DELL PHILLIPS ON SEVERAL POINTS-MR. PHIL LIPS REPLIES TO MR. SCHURZ.

Boston, Oct. 9.-Mr. Charles Bradlaugh has written a letter to The Boston Transcript in reply to those who urge that an inconvertible paper currency is a panacea for all forms of distress among workingmen. He

says:

Mr. Phillips, in support of his reply to Mr. Carl Schurz's statement that "there never was a state ever so well administered, there never was a people ever so frugal, there never was a Government ever so careful, which did not by the emission of large quantities of irredeemable paper money run in the vortex of profiligacy and corruption; it has never been, it will never be otherwise," says, "bid Mr. Schurz never hear of a country called Great Britain, which used irredeemable paper money from 1797 till 1821 "And Mr. Phillips goes on to arge that "without irredeemable paper money Engiand could not have conquered Napoleon; that paper notes fought the battle of Waterloo, kept her workingmen employed, gave them case under almost incredible taxes, and secured to trade mexampled prosperity."

First, I answer that the "paper notes" of England were not accepted as subsidies by the foreign Powers

were not accepted as subsidies by the foreign Powers whose arms were hired by England against Napoleon; that for each pledged pound note England obtained from oney-lenders so many shillings less, with which to make irredeemable, but was always accompanied with a prom-ise to redeem it, which, though long delayed, was at last arried out; and that the resumption of specie payments was forced in England by the consciousness of the huge evil of a depreciating paper currency. The "unexam-pled prosperity" referred to by Mr. Phillips is a little startling to me. * * * Between 1800 and 1821 we had read riots plentiful in London, Glasgow, Manchester, and Exeter. In 1819 a meeting of the starving near Manchester ended in the Peterloo massacre, and yet Mr Phillips talks of England's "unexampled presperity" at that date. If Mr. Phillips will consult Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Leone Levi, or Mr. Indley Baxter, he will find that Eritish prosperity in trade and manufactures increased in proportion as we were freed from the paper insolvency which hindered our real business. It is perfectly true that the reckless tradesman who sixes his name on stamped promises to pay often temporarily obtains posession of cash or goods he would not otherwise get, but the obtainment of these is surely no evidence of sound

Gen. Butler's ability is so great that no propostartles coming from his pen, and his political vitality so abnormal that new developments are always to be expected; but I take leave to urge that to bid workingmen to withdraw their savings from the banks where thos savings are deposited without at the same time pointing ut to the workman any fashion in which these savings can then be employed for the workman's advantage is ither the advice of a man without thought or the expedient of a desperate politician to raise a storm which, if it brings him no advantage, may at least wreck others s fatally as he is already wrecked himself. This curish quesiton-it is a people's question; and I write that the wage may be certain and that trade may not be a gamble as to probable difference between the value of the gold in which the article is bought to-day and that

Scharz's reply to his recent letter. He complains that Mr. Scharz measures everything by gold. "Mr. Scharz," he says, "goes back a hundred years and cries out "Asslants." Continental money; excellent fooling. Very witty indeed. Meanwhile I must continue to put more faith in Heary Carey's facts than in Scharz's Jokes. Though he cannot agree that paper notes actually gained the victory at Waterloo, he is forced to confess that Eaching flourished under paper and has flourished ever since, which is all I channel. I said the same of France—that paper money had not rained her, as he asserted it had always ruined every mation that tried I. Mr. Schar. charz's reply to his recent letter. He complains that ayment, if we think it when. In that there is a consider the tenth we was asserting that specie axis secured confidence and subdity of price. I denied to not need to the construction of the many in the state of Germany, a country mil of coin, having must received one thousand additions of it as a sift. He replies by explaining why termany is in a crists. I do not need his explanation chy; but he does not and cannot deny that specie basis formany, choked with coin, is yet actually in a crists which upsite his chain that specie basis always saves extious from a crists. That is all I asserted, and he consease it. But his explanations let the bottom out of his choice speech. He told us speche guaranteed as against these on. The New-York Truscas joins him in this; of it seems coin and paper, if in excess, are all the same, and many contracting, and apper brought hese on. The New-York Truscas joins him in this; or many coin and paper, if in excess, are all the same, are much coin in Germany works the same harm as too much anged here. Where, then, is the Schurz philosophy it uny greenback system has elements herefulere untried.

INFLATION BUGABOOS EXPOSED.

ENATOR SCHURZ EXPLODES THE FALLACIES OF THE SOFT MONEY ORATORS-THE WAY TO

BESUME, AND WHEN IT OUGHT TO BE DONE. Canton, Ohio, Oct. 5 .- Ex-Senator Schurz idressed an immense mass meeting here to-day, and cas received with great enthusiasm. At the close of his pecch, he read an elaborate system of questions which had been sent him by a leading Democratic lawyer of this city, and then answered them in the following bril-

had been sent him by a leading Democratic lawyer of this city, and then answered them in the following brilliant and convening way:

Col. Meyer, in a very friendly spirit, I admit, and, at the same time, I suppose, not without a destre to embarrass me [hangher] has propounded these questions. I am very much obliged to him for the apportunity which he affords me. [Cheers.] He asks, "I sit feasible to bring about the resumption of specie-payment by force of a legal enactment merely? If not, then in what other way can it be effected?" My answer is, whether resumption can be enforced by legal enaciment depends, as Col. Meyer very well knows, upon what the legal enactment is. As to another way—yes, there is another way, and that is the way we are advised to take by inflationists themselves. It is to run up the inflation of the currency until the bubble bursts and general prostration and ruin follow, and then, when the expluded currency is swept out of the way by the convulsion, to gather up what little gold and silver we can find, and with that little to begin anew, cursing the inflationists for their schemes and curshing ourselves for listening to their advice. [Great applicus.]

Third Question—"While you were in the Senate of the United States did you austain by your yote the act of Congress passed to enforce the resumption of specie payment as early as the year 1879 i"

Answer—I do not know that my vote in Congress is in issue in this campaign. I did yote for the Specie Resumption of specie paymonts. [Cheers.]

Fourth—"Do you approve of that measure now!"

Answer—I voted for it for one reason, viz.: That it committed one of the great political parties to a resumption of specie paymonts. [Cheers.] The bill dd not quite satisfy me. First, because it put resumption of too long. I would have had it earlier. Second, I thought it did not contain the necessary machinery to carry it out.

it.
Fifth-" If carried out, will not the effect of that meas-

are be to protract for a long time the financial crisis un-der which the country is unfortunately suffering, and to involve the country in still greater financial difficul-My answer is, that that effect will be produced by con-

My answer is, that that effect will be produced by con-tinuing the present state of uncertainty. The crisis of 1873 was brought about by over-production, over-trading, and over-speculation—building railroads from nowhere to nowhere—and other enterprises in which capital was sank without return, and extravagance and wastefulness were encouraged among all classes. [Cries of "That's so."] Similar results were brought about by similar causes in Austria, in Germany, and in Encland. What was our ex-perience in this country after the crisis of 1837? The Austria, in Germany, and in England. What was our experience in this country after the crisis of 1837? The issues of the rotten bunks were swept away, and the business only returned when they had a sound dollar again. Nothing but a specie-policy by the Government will bring the present trouble and uncertainty to an end. At present the banks of the country are foll of money, Iring alle for want of confidence; and confidence will not return as long as not a man knows what crary anties the currency may play with our fortunes, if the wild schemers who are preaching inflation now should get possession of the Government. There can be no confidence until that which is a dollar to-day will be asgood dollar to-morrow. [Cheers.]

THE WAY TO RESUMPTION. Sixth Question-" Where is the specie to come from to take the place of the present paper currency t"

Answer-Just as wheat comes when people are hun-gry and want bread. Gold and silver, like merchandise, will not go where it is not wanted. To illustrate: If all the people of the country should resolve to-day that they would wear moccasins and not wear shoes any longer, the shoes would be carried off to some country where

the demand. Gold will come here, as other merchandle when it is wanted, just as wheat would if there were a scarcity here and abundance abroad,

Seventh Question-" Is it not a fact that, while the in scrently Question—"Is it not a fact that, which the increase of the population, business, and property of the country requires a corresponding increase of the volume of money in circulation, there is at the present time a less quantity of sold and silver in the country to supply the circulation than there has been at any time since the close of the late war?"

Annexr-I hope the writer of this letter will not consider it a want of courteay if I say be is at longerheads with the A. B. C of finance. [Cheers I It is a well-known

they would be worn; and if six months hence the people should resolve to wear shoes again, they would, under the laws of trade, be brought into our markets to supply

close of the late war?"

Ansecr—I hope the writer of this letter will not consider it a want of court-say if I say be is at logarcheads with the A, B, C of finance. [Cheers,] It is a well-known fact that the corresponding increase of currency is required, with the increase of population, business, and property. Money is a measure of value and a tool of exchange, and you might as well say that, because to measure 10 yards of cloth requires a yard-sitiek, to measure 20 yards of cloth requires two yard-sitiek, (Laughter and cheers.) Smety-tires per cent of the exchanges of the country are carried on by the mere transfer of the country are carried on by the mere transfer of currency from hand to hand. Formerly, when a building was put up, it was necessary to have so many hands to carry up brick and mortar. Put up a steam engine there to do the same wark, and the writer of this letter might perhaps say that we still want more imade—great cheering—and still it is the standing theory of the inflationists that the increase of currency must correspond with the increase of population and property. As to the question whether there is not a less quantity of gold and silver in the country to supply the circulation than herefore—of course there is not a less which deprives gold and silver of employment; and, if the inflationists get control of the Government, they might acceced in driving the last gold daflar out of the country. (Cheers.)

Sinth Question—"Must the present volume of currency be reduced, assuming it to be about \$750,000,000; and, if so, how much, to render the resumption of specie pay-

Ninth question— Must the present volume of currence be reduced, assuming it to be about \$750,060,000; and if so, how much, to reader the resumption of specie pay ments practicable!"

if so, how much, to render the resimplies a cycle point which the writer has been mainly driving at. I will tell him candidly that in my epinion specie payments cannot be resumed and maintained as long as the volume of the currency exceeds that which would circulate as gold, and caper convertible into gold. [Apphause, I it is a significant tast, which I suppose the questioner does not like, that the volume of the currency is now being contracted, not by the Government, nor by any sort of force, but by the business of the country itself, which a tries to get rid of a thing it has no use for. [Cheers, When the discussion in Congress on the correctey question was going on. thing it has no use for. [Cheers.] When the discussion in Congress on the currency question was going on, there was a great outery about the South and West being hangry for more paper circulation. Then the monopoly feature of the National Bank set was repealed, and any man or set of men naving the requisite capital was authorized to start a bank of issue and create currency. What has been the consequence? Only a small amount of new currency was issued, while about \$22,000,000 are now in process of withdrawal, mainly in the West and South. Not only did they not take more, but they tried to get rid of a large portion of that which they had. Why do not those elamorous patriots, who cry so lustly for more money, put their shounders to the wheel and create more! Simply because the basiness of the country has no use for it. because the business of the country has no use for it. Cheers.]

Cheers.] There the business of the country has no use for it. Cheers.] There the business of the country is helping as to bring the volume of the currency back to its real requirements. Until that is accomplished, specie payments caunot be resumed. I am also continued that, if we had less currency than is needed for the transaction of the business of the country, the necessites of business would force the gold and silver still here out of its hiding-places to dill the gap. (Cheers.)

Trath Question—" Does the reduction not necessarily effect a reduction of the proce-value of properly and labor in a ratio nearly equal to that of the reduction of the value of the currency?"

Ansecr—In consequence of the business crisis general prices have gone down so low aiready that we are almost at hard-pau now. I consider this, therefore, a very probitions time for imangurating and carrying out a resumption policy.

Elerenth Question - What effect will this reduction of currency have upon the debtors of the country; will not the amount of their indebtedness increase ?"

humbur in this discussion than dividing the people into debtor and creditor classes. Business men are almost ness than there has been for many years, and as most of the debis run on short time, they can be liqui-dated ever and over again before the time for resumption arrives. The premium on gold will have to be overcome in three and a quarter years, making the pro rata appreciation of short-time debts very insignifigant; but the inflation-ists ought not to talk about losses mearred by ductua-tions in the value of the currency, for by the continuance of the present irredecembte system, they continue also the fluctuations, which, in several single years since the close of the war, have been as large and barger than the fluctuations from the present premium to par in three years and a quarter would be.

fine traitions from the present premium to par in three years and a quarter would be.

I resid to question—" Are you in favor of an evelusively metablic currency; if not, what kind of pager currency do you favor; banks of issue, State or National !"

Answer—I would inform the gentleman, if he does not know it already, that civilized unitions nowadays do not use any exclusively metablic currency, but also bank notes; but they see to it that every bank note is convertible into gold. I do not know that it is in issue in this campair, what is well of the currency in the writer of this letter, for his own grantication, that I think the Government ought to have as little to do with the issuing of paper money as possible. It is not the business of the Government or resoive every year how much money the country shall have. [Applause.] Of all the bank notes that that kind of wild-cat bank note least which obliges us to look at a bank note detector to see if

(For latest reports from the Ohio Campaign see First Page.)

SPIRITUALISM AND BUSINESS-REVELATIONS FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD THROUGH "CABRAGE JOHN! -A MAN UNDER THE INTLUENCE OF MEDIUMS

WHO CAME NEAR BEING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. A remarkable civil suit is now before the courts Detroit. Briefly stated, the facts in the case are as folows : Capt. Eber C. Ward was for many years a leading capitalist and manufacturer of Detroit, Mich. He owned capitalist and manufacturer of Detroit, Mich. He owned large tracts of Lind, was interested in rolling-mills and smelting works, was rangaged largely in the lamber business, possessed silver, lend, fron and coal mines in Masouri, North Carolina, Utah, and Arizona, engaged in the shipping business, and was President of three radicoads at the time of his death. His estate has been estimated at \$5,000,000, on which there are debts amounting to about \$1,009,000. Last year Capt, Ward fell dead in the streets of Detroit from apoplexy. He had been divered from his first wife, who is now dead, by whom he had five cindren, and had married a second wife, who survives him with two infant cindren. By his will some property valued at about \$2,000,000 was to go to his second wife and her children, and the residue of the estate to the children by his first wife. The latter were to receive their shares only in allowances, and were never to teach the principal. It is to contest this will that the suit has been brought by the children of the first marriage. The grounds upon which the will is attacked are that when it was drawn up Capt. Ward was under the Influence of Spiritualists; that insanity was hereditary in his family, and that he was midnly influenced by his second wife. The revelations made during the trial are curious, and have drawn the attention of the country to the case. It has been shown that Capt. Ward was a fixed believer in Spiritualism, and had seen manufeation with mediums, and directed all his business and donestic affairs naccording to the information received through them. Several mediums have testified on the stand, among whom was Mrs. Morgaret Fox Kane, better known as one of the Fox Sisters, the original rappers of Ruchester, in his State. Six testified that Capt. Ward had frequent communications through there were received, were large tracts of Lind, was interested in rolling-mills and

the original rappers of Rochester, in this State. She testified that Capt, Ward had frequent communications through her with his first wife, Polly, in relation to his will. These communications, which Mrs. Kene had reduced to writing at the time they were received, were produced in court, and proved to be rather singular documents. They were written on a kind of printing paper in a reversed hand, and could only be read with the ald of a looking class. One of the communications as read to the jury is as follows:

"Be happy, cheer up, dear husband; we shall again be united; the faded body that became wearisome to you will have changed, and will meet you at the entrance to immortality as I met you at the spring-time of life. Do not weep; your tears disturb our meeting and east a black shadow between us. I forgive all; love your wife while you are on earth; that love will not prevent our remnion. Farewell.

It appears also that Capt, Ward, besides consulting other mediums, had a private medium in Detroit, Mrs. Emma Martin by name. She received a stated salary from Mr. Ward, who consulted her to the day of his death. Mrs. Martin parchased from Capt, Ward a piece of ground and material for building a house, the Captain agreeing to take pay for the lumber in sittings. Through Mrs. Martin Capt. Ward in ecceived communications from a deceased German geologist, known by the name of "Cabbage John" appears to have been a versatile ghoot, and cape ble of giving information on a great variety of subjects. Capt. Ward was a prominent in political affairs, also, liaving been a delegate to the last Philadelphia Convention and a Grant elector-at-large from the State of Michigan. He is allied by marriage to both ex-Vice-President Colfax and to ex-Sethator Wade, and it is said that he would have replaced Mr. McCulioch as Secretary of the Treasury had the impeachment movement against the late ex-President Johnson succeeded. One of the communications received by Capt. Ward from "Cabbage John" was that be should oppose the reflection

day in incident occurred between Mrs. Ward, the second wife, and the witness on the stand. The witness had testified as to the feeling of Mrs. Ward toward her stepchindren, and when a recess of the Court was announced Mrs. Ward threateningly approached the witness (who was still in the box; and said to her: "How dare you lie so about me! How dare you?" The ireful witness bridled up and retorted: "Lie about you!" I didn't. I-teid-the truth and you know it was the trath every word of it." Mrs. Ward curied her lips confempinously, and turned her back upon the witness.